## SPICY GOTHAN

OVERHEARD BY CLARA BELLE,

And Done Up in Her Own Incomparable Style-lome Interesting Literature.

ISPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPRAL.] NEW YORK. December 3 .- A curious complication was seen at one of most fashionable theaters last vening. On the stage was Charles ingden, the actor with whom Lady Desart cloped a few years ago, and the singular thing about kim was that any woman, in or out of arstocratic society, should fall in love with such a personality. He was 45 to 50, and utterly devoid of romantic suggestion—so much so that he failed ludicrously in enacting the role of a fervid stage lover. Moreover, and dreadful, he more than once dropped an H, and his accent was cockneyish. So much for him. His marriage to Lady Desart for him. His marriage to Lady Desart still exists, but they are understood to have quarreled, and she did not come with him to America, while he is wooding May Fortescue eagerly, in mimicry and reality. The rumor is that Sugden and Fortescue are to be wedded as soon as a divorce shall permit, and it was due to this report that the actrees was spubbed by elaborate society at Tuxedo lately—not to her wholly circumspect betrothal to Lord Garmoyle. In the audience, so close to the In the audience, so close to the stage that Sugden and Fortescue could not have failed to recognize her, sat Seina Delaro, the actress who eloped to America something like ten years ago with Lord Desart. Selina was a pitiful sight, notwithstanding that much of her old time beauty remained in her half veiled face, and that her cheap attire was neatly ety-lish; for she is ill and poor, and has said good bye to the world in which she figured for a time so merrily. The play was From From, with the story of a wife's elopement, and it struck me that a free and reminiscent discussion of the theme by Sugden, Fortescue and Delaro would be exceedingly in-

One of the acknowledged belies of swelldom has managed to get herself considered along with the stage performance at the opers. A feature of the season there is an unusually elaborate ballet—not an incident in an operate but a season to the season that a season to the season that a season to the season that a season to the season the season to the season the s opera, but a separate pantomime and The first dansense is an outright charmer, and greatly admired by both men and women. Well, the society girl, on the night when the ballet piece is presented, wears a dress whose bodice is an exact counterpart of whose bodice is an exact counterpart of that portion of the danceuse's contume; and as there is a close similarity in the two faces and forms, the resemblance is quizzically observed through opera glasses from all parts of the house. Thus the amateur gets a considerable share of regard fairly above the belt, and with none of the professional's arduous exercise of the feet.

A visit to the grand opera in New York this season is like a glimpse of fairyland—too utterly sweet for criticism. You know, the box owners are the swellest of the swell, and pay \$3000 apiece for fifteen weeks of opera. There are two full tiers of boxes, and a few more on a level with the orchestra. Each box is accompanied with a tra. Each box is accompanied with a drawing room, connecting with the lobbles. In these little parloss the ladies take off their wraps and do the last primping preparatory to appearing bareheaded, lowereked and steveless before the andence. The boxes are appeared to the lower than women are likely their clothes than women are. I know the world thinks differently. Men have done all the speech making and most of the writing for centralist. primping preparatory to appearing bareheaded, lownecked and steeveless before the and ence. The boxes are appointed with dark hangings, to make a proper background for the delicate shades of dress goods and for the inordinate display of complexions, which are fashionable at full dress affairs. Certainly the sex looks pretty in such a setting as this. The house is simply a grand drawing room, in which the most beautiful women of the giddy society display themselves. There they view and are viewed; they gomsip and whisper; they do everything except attend the opera, which is the fast thing they think of These re-centions recovered and steeveless are appointed with dark hangings, to make the griss of the witing for centuries, and most of the witing for centuries, and they have all harped on the vanishing for centuries, and they have all harped on the vanishing taken to rise in most of the witing for centuries, and they have all harped on the vanishing taken to the wind for centuries, and they have all harped on the vanishing taken to the wind grand they have all harped on the vanishing tend they have all harped on the vanishing taken to remark the would prevents a great deal of drunkeness and erime, the first step of which is instructed that will be it motion to smithereens. At least, I am going to knock it a wee, tiny little bit.

In society I am continually hearing men say: "I've got a dress suit that will make the girls all sweet on me." or "I've ordered a riding coat that will receive the vall find welcame so long as bit smooth the flow of drinking and earned the venings is improving the king material and build a place of that kind where wevingmen comid speed the venings is improving the king material and build a place of that kind where wevingmen comid yeenings is improving the king material and build a place of that kind where wevingmen comid yeenings is improving the king material and they haven

which are fashionable at full dress affairs. Cerially the eex looks pretty in such a setting as this. The house is simply a grand drawing room, in which the most beautiful women of the giddy society display themselves. There they view and are viewed; they goesip and whisper; they do everything except attend the opera, which is the last thing they think of. These reception rooms attached to the boxes are often fitted up at considerable expense. Some men have spent \$2000 are often fitted up at considerable expense. Some men have spent \$2000 or \$3000 in clothing the walls of their tiny room with golden paper, in adding costly chandellers, lounges, rugs, chairs, portieres clocks, and I don't know what all. Think of turning a room six by eight into a jewel cass; and yet that's what Mr. Rhinelander and several other New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis and San Francisco millionaires have done. From one of these ionaires have done. From one of these beautiful rooms to another the ladies flit between the acts, visiting and in-terchanging words of admiration and toothsome gossip. And all the even-ing long the gentlemen move from box to box in calls upon the ladies. Never hefore in the history of this predical before in the history of this prodigal village was so much wealth lavished upon any idol of fashion as is displayed here in ladies' dresses, in Jewes and in furniture. We talk of millions lightly newadays, but it is not a careless assertion to say these news is analytical. sertion to say there never is a night when a million dollars' worth of facry when a million dollars' worth of finery is not gathered in this opera house. In one matron's ears I saw \$1200 worth of diamonds, while on her neck was a neck'ace worth ten times that, and in her hair was a pin that most \$1000, to say nothing of her bodice brooch, finger rings and bracelets, all crusted with big diamonds—and she "wasn't anything wonderful," as they say in New England. Her for sacque cost \$3750, and her cloak, worn from her carriage to land. Her for sacque cost \$3750, and her cloak, worn from her carriage to her box, cost \$275. The price of her dress could only be guessed at, as it came from Paris, but it was of satin weighted with gold embroidery as thick as armor. Why, a husband in moderate circumstances would awfully hate to have to pay for her gold opera glasses, or her point lace shoulder scarf. And yet, ahe was not comparable in expensiveness of style

opened book and their characters as easily read. Let us return to the in-axis return to the in-axis return to the in-axis return to the in-partial resource. The first night in a sleeper is nothing to the first morning.
Well do I remember my first experience. The tollette is accomplished under such harrowing circumstances.
But it is marrowing circumstances. But it is surprising how readily one becomes indifferent to the surround-Said a stont young woman from djoining section: "I have travan adjoining section: "I have traveled all the way from San Francisco in a sleeper, and I've lost the last shred of medesty." I believed

drawing on her boots with a laviate display of plumply filled hosiery, the curtains pushed back and men and women passing to and from the tolletts room. It was a needless ex-posure. The girl across the sisle, No. 3, emerged from her closet curtains with not a crinkle in her drapery, boots buttoned and hair as smooth as satin to the line where it broke into billo as of crimpiness over her forehead. How did she do it? She was in the tolle te room with the first streak of dawn, for I peeped through my curtains as she passed by in dressing sack and akirts, the voluminous drapery on her arms and the crimping pins held by a lovely turban. There was a difference! She could trivel to Obics and back with-

out danger to her modesty.

There was a 16 year old girl on that train who will own the road some day unless they multiply her and so divide the profils of her peculiarity. She is rather pretty, in an uncultured style, and she looks as ingenius as a babe; but what she knows of the nature of and she looks as ingenies as a babe; but what she knows of the nature of masculine humanity would burst the covers of an unabridged dictionary. She prospers by a combination of wit and lemon drops. She enters the car with a calm smile on her face and an opened package of her wares in her hands. As she walks down the aisle she shakes one drop from the package into the lap of each passenger and casually remarks: "Nice, fresh lemon drops; there ain't none like 'em made; try them before you buy them; only 5 cents a package." The passengers all glare, and nobody tries them at first—not until the shrewd creature is down at the other end of the car, meditatively drumming her fingers on the glass of the door as she waits for her silent pariner to get in its work, which it always does. A lemon drop isn't big, nor is it pretty, but the neatness and dispatch with which it can upset the mental balance of a strong man, when he has received it for a witch wart of a sit, is of a strong man, when he has received it from a witchy sort of a girl, is a cantion. One by one the seductive cantion. One by one the seductive little samples are transferred from the laps of the men to their mouths. And that settlee it. The bits of sugar and acid are fire to the palates. By the time the girl has finished her serenade on the car door glass she can face an assemblage whose mon hs are animated by but one watering thought, whose souls utter but one cry—the longing for more. They all buy them—the man with a sudden tickling in his throat that must be assuaged; the chap who hides the little paper box under his coat and slyly slips one into his mouth when he thinks nobody is looking; the aged guy, whose frelooking; the aged guy, whose frequent hand to the mouth that it necesitates, betrays the entering of another drop, and the bold fellow who munches the yellow morsels openly and unbluehingly—all contribute their

nickel to the future wealth of the girl.
You have doubtless seen train boys
working the sample game, but it takes
a pretty girl to develop its possibili-My male cousin came running into my presence the other day with the exclamation, "Look at me! What do you think of these togs? I've made up my mind to knock out the dudes from this time on." Now there was nothing remarkable in that speech for a man, but I never yet saw the woman who would have expressed such a sentiment. I am all up in arms now,

little bit.

In society I am continually hearing men say: "I've got a dress suit that will make the girls all sweet on me," or "I've ordered a riding coat that will make the nobs green with envy," or "Wait till I get my satin lined overcoat, and I'll be irresistible," All chaff, you say. Yet no one fails to recognize the truthfulness of the silly and egotistical expression, and no one and egotistical expression, and no one ever heard a woman or girl say such a thing, in fun or in earnest. Women are vain about dress. Oh, yes; they



comparable in expensiveness of style to the ladies in the boxes of the Goelets, Marosinis, Vanderbilts, Goelets, Warrans, Frenches, Drexels, Connors or Mortons.

I have just come from that painful luxury, the sleeping car. How incongruous and improper it was; for instance, to discover that the grumbler stance, to discover that the grumbler is the second at all the congregation with nervous interest. What for? To see if the mension dazaled by the beauty of hundreds of working women, employed to be worked to be worked to rivalry with her own sex. Each woman wants to look better than, or at least as well as, each other woman. Let me put it this way, please: On next Easter, when we all come out with our new things.

The size of contraction of the benefit of the sense of the working women as for the working women, employed the working women, expenses. Connors or Mortons.

I have just come from that painful luxury, the sleeping car. How incongruous and improper it was; for instance, to discover that the grumbler in an upper berth, whose mildest remark in the course of the long night was "It's cursed hot up here!" was none other than a full fledged major general. By day he was a gorgeous vision of spectacular gallantry; by night a howing demon of profanity. But enough of men, the commonplace creatures; their ways are as plain as an opened book and their characters as effect of our new gown and bounet on the envious eyes of other women. No, no, no; we are above that, also. Oh, how we are misunderstood. We look simply and solely to see whether any other woman is better dressed than we are sud what every other woman has on. Upon my word as an expert we

women : in the matter of dress

Andre

her when I saw her sitting on the end of her berth in her corset with loosened lacings, coquetry, cheerfulness and general plexion, teeth, eyes, manners, speech, coquetry, cheerfulness and general lovableness. That's our game before we are married, and if it isn't kept up toward husbands after marriage it i because wives don't know en ugh. I am teld that certain fleshy garments, that are never seen in good society except in store windows, are worn by certain women for the benefit of the other sex-wrappers, secques and hosiery and all that. But when I write about ladies, whether they are poor or r ch, and say, once for all, we do not dress for men, we do not care what men think of our clothes, we know that men know no more about women's gows than pigs know of Muskacsy's pointing. There, now, is that flat and plain enough? Lat me give you some more wisdom in nutshell conciseness. Among the men the dandies dress to attract female attention, to "knock out the women,"
as my cousin says; but the dudes
dress to eclipse each other. Now,
that latter way, the dude's way, is the
way women dress—to eclipse one

way women dress—to eclipse one another.

I was saying all this to a gentieman who thought he had the better of me by asserting that women are forever looking in mirrors, and primping and shaking out this part and smoothing down the other, and tittivating their hair, and all the rest. That is solemn truth. The women do no end of that sort of thing. But it is not from vanity. Did you ever see a lady whose hair has come down walking along the street with a tail of it down the back? Did you ever see a lady with her ekirt or bustle showing behind through a disarrangement of her overskirt? Did you ever see a lady with her hat tipped over almost on one ear? Well, it is to prevent such humiliating things as that that women always glance at a glass, and give a shake here and a touch there, and a smoothing somewhere else. A woman dressed is a measure of devices that are smoothing somewhere else. A woman dressed is a mass of devices that are liable to get out of place, and are enly held in place by pins and clasps, hairpins straps and laces. Her hair may come down, her hat get out of place, her stockings may climb down on her shoes, her overskirt may perch on her hip or bustle, her skirts may loosen and drop beneath the dress. Is it any wonder she looks at her reflection whenever she can? And yet, "kind gentlemen," as the old players used to say, it is none the less a fact that when a Broadway looking glass dealer set a boy to count the number of persons who looked at themselves in the glass he kept out on the sidewalk it was found that of a given number of women and smoothing somewhere else. A woman that of a given number of women and men twice as many men as women stopped to look at themselves in the

A WORKINGMEN'S RESORT

CLARA BELLE.

SADLY NEEDED IN THIS CITY-A READING ROOM

Suggested as the Place Best Calculated to Entertain Their Leis. ure Hours.

In the issue of the 27th of Novemthe editor "moves" that steps be taken to provide a public library and reading room for the working class. I second that motion with all my heart. In fact, I had fully intended making the motion myself in the Appear of December 5th, but our thoughtful editor anticipated me, for which I am glad. The Record says:

Any woman who has ever been on a jail vi iting committee can testify to the truth of this. At least one-half of the young men with whom I have talked in our County Jail have told me that their first step in wrong doing was taken in this way. They were strangers, perhaps poor, unemployed and shabbily dressed, and no place but the aslooms gave them a welcome. I think if our business men were approached on this subject they would respond liberally. Many of them are self made men and they remember what it was to be poor and strangers in a strange land, and I have faith to believe they would be also to extend believe they would be glad to extend such a helding hand to the young workmen of our city. And so believ-ing I intend at as early a date as possible to set on foot a movement by which they will be enabled to prove that my faith in them was not without

foundation.

The editor of the Record speaks of "building a place of that kind." That is certainly desirable, but we must wait some time before it can be accomplished. Meanwhile I see no reason why we should wait. A good hail could be rented, beginning with January, 1837, and plainly but comfortably furnished at small cost. I was talking the other evening with a practical man and we 'figured it up," and found that a hall could be rented for a year and furnished with stoves, book cases, tables, chairs, etc., at a cost of about \$300. Moreover—I always strike while the iron is not—I obtained a promise of \$50 to begin with. Then, instead of waiting for a fund wherewith to buy a library let contributions be solicited, and I am sure we can get a nucleus in that way. And I can put my finger upon several women who will gladly save papers, magasince, etc., and carry them to the hall every week, and in that way many can be supplied with reading matter who are unable to buy it. And if the hall were once opened entertainments

hundreds of working women, employed in stores, factories, millinery establishin stores, factories, millinery establishments, and many toiling with their needles at home, for a pittance that barely keeps soul and body together. Nobody thinks of these women. Neither rest, recreation nor means of improvement is provided for them. Thus far they have lived among us a forsotten class so far an any public Thus far they have lived among us a forgotten class so far an any public recognitic n is concerned. The people of Memphis are public spirited, but thus far they have not impelled this spirit in a progressive direction. As regards institutions of this kind we are never think of anything else. We do all regards institutions of this kind we are the thinking of ourselves before we get far behind our sister cities. Friends, there, at home in the maid's hands, this state of things should not be sufbefore the glass, and for a week or month before even that, when we are planning not to be beaten by other our purses and put this scheme into on this world's stage women play to now. Yours for progress, the matter of dress. effective operation and let us do it

# WEEK'S BUSINESS

IN RAILROAD BUILDING, COAL MINING, IRON

Making, Lumber, Dry Goods, Wool and Some Minor Channels Has Been Good.

IMPROVAL COURSESPONDENCE OF THE APPRAL. PHILADELPHIA, PA., D. cember 4 -The week's business in reilroad building, coal mining, iron making, lumber, dry goods, wool, and in some minor channels, has been fully up to trade expectation. The rush of orders continuer. Mills, shops and factories are well sold up. Prices are firm for all products. Stocks cannot secumulate under existing trade conditions. There is a general apprehension that prices will advance, and hence or lers and inquiries are on the increase. Store keepers throughout the Western and Southern States are dist ibuting goods quite liberally. Railroad builders have built 6000 miles of main track and 2000 miles of si wack this year and will complete at least 15,000 miles of main and side track next year. All parties are watching for advance in iron and steel in British markets and then prices will move up here.

Much activity has subsided as to new work but the bouse builders are all busy. Material is used up. Lumber is not over plenty but from the way saw and planing mills are going up lumber and sare, doors, blinds, laths and ahingles will be cheap and plenty next year.

Business is booming in boots and shoes in both Eastern and Western markets. A half million dollars is to be expended on stock yards, to cover 400 acres, at 8t. Joseph, Mo. The drive of cattle from Tex.s will be 225,-BUILDING

drive of cattle from Tex s will be 225,-000 this season.

The importers of goods of almost all kinds are in high gles over the pros-pects of heavy orders going abroad this winter, and British manufacturers are sending agents to solicit business on this side.

The dry goods, carpet, hosiery and cloth manufacturers are working full time to meet customers' demands. Wool is high. Cotton is quiet. Petroleum is active. Agricultural products are abandant and cheap, and a speculative turn is almost an impossi-

bility.

The bituminous operators met in Philadelphia on Wednesday and agreed to advance prices 25 cents a ton. The authracits companies will advance 15 cents on lump.

The jobbers in New York and Philadelphia are fully prepared for the heaviest winter damand for textile goods ever met with. New England mills will not shut down, except a few days. Trade prospects are most en-couraging. Manufacturers are ac-cumulating all the raw material they possibly can. The money markets are well supplied. Collections are easy. Commercial failures continue at nearly last year's rate, but the percentage is much less considering the rapid in-crease of firms. The distribution of all kinds of manufactured goods the coming bolidays has fer exceeded any previous year's business, and the margin of retailers' profits is a little better.

this stage of the season, but the move-ment throughout deliveries on orders in process of large proportions. Cutton goods are firm, and desirable fabrica in very small supply. Agents have made the price of Merrimack shirtings 5c, and Newton shiring: 4½: Alexander Smith & Son's tapestry and palisade F carpets have been reduced 2½c.



Steadles the Nerves, Earlehes the Blood. Gives New Vigor. Da. J. I. Myrns, Farfield, Lore, ayes:
"Brown's Iron Bitters is the best Iron medicine I have known in my 30 years' proteine. I have found it specially beneficial in nerveus or physical athaustim, and in all debilitating almostes links bear so heavily on the system. Use is freely in my own family."

Mr. W. P. BROWY, ET Main St., Covington, Ky, saye; "I was completely broken down in bealth and fruibled with pains in my hack, Brown's Iron Bitters entirely restored me to health."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., HALTIMORE, ME. SMOKING FIREPLACES.Y

DWERY how ekceper knows somathing the beaut the trombles caused by smoking fireplaces, which are among the greatest nuisances to be mat with. One of the important things to be attended to itself housesis to see that the grates are set properly, and that the fireplaces are correctly built. Hr. H. LEMON, 4s Gayosso Street, is an expert at this business, and has patented some arrangements that enable him to correct smoky ohlmneys and to get the greatest heat from the fuel. All who want free laces or chimneys remedied should apply to Mr. LEMON, whose work will give satisfaction.

BENSONS

Highest Awards of Medalsin Europe and America. The neatest superior.

The neatest superior, sales an mospowerful remedy known for Kheumatsan, Pieurisy, Neuralpia, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, Co ds in the Chest and all aches and pains, Indorsed by 500 Physicians and Draggists of the highest reputs. Benson's Plasters fromptly relieve and cure where other plasters and groasy salves, liniments and lotions are absolutely useless. Bewere of imiliary under seedly appropriate. of imitations under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicom." "Capsicine," as they are utterly worthless and intended to deceive. Ask son Barror's and TAKK NOOTHERS All GRUES 34. SKABURY JULIASON, Proprietors, New York.

# SEEDS ANDPRODUCE

Important Sale of Very Valuable Lands in the States of Arkansas and Mississippi.

308 Front St.

Memphis, Tenn., December 1, 1886.

UNDER and by virtue of the terms and enditions of a certain deed of trust executed to me, as Trustee, by E. M. Apperson and others, on the 30th day of May, 1885. to secure the indeMediarsa therein mantoned, duly recorded in Book "A." pages 622 to 471 inclusive, of the Circuit Court of Crittenden county; Book 44, pages 72 to 83, of the Circuit Court of Phillips county; Book "Y," pages 126 to 137, of Circuit Court of Lee county; Book "A." pages 94 to 111, of Circuit Court of Lincoln county, State of Ark: nass. Also, in Book "H H." page 230, of the Chancery Court of Bolivar county, and in Book 21, pages 425 to 507, of Panola county, State of Mississippi; default having been made in said trust deed, and being requested by the maker of said trust deed and the beneficiary thereof. I will, as said Trustee, on Tue-day, December 21, 1886,

Tue-day, December 21, 1886, on the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, commencing promptly at 12 o'clock m., and continuing from day to day until the said lands are all sold, offer for sale, at public outery, and sell te the highest and best bidder, the following described lands and property, situated in the States of Arkansas and Mississippi, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The tollowing lands, lying in the county of Phillips and State of Arkansas, on the bank of the Mississippi river, about ten miles below Helena, Arkansas, to-wit:

The east helf of section thirty-three, containing 25 69 acres, and all of section 34, containing 539 88 acres.

The weat half of section twenty-seven, containing seventy-three acres.

The weat half section 35, containing 220 acres.

The northeast quarter of section 28, con-

The west half section 35, containing 320 acres.

The northeast quarter of section 28, containing 160 acres.

All in township 3 scuth, range 4 east.
Fractional northeast quarter of section 4, containing 112 acres.

All of fractional section 3, containing 165.48 acres, in township 4, range 4 east-being the lands known as "E. M. Apperson's Westover Plantation," containing in all 2034 87-100 acres of land, more or less.

The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 35, containing 8.82 acres.

The south part of the southeast quarter of section 35, containing 320 acres.

All of fractional section 36, containing 207 acres.

The northeast quarter of section 25, containing 207 acres.

acres.

The northeast quarter of section 35, containing 160 acres.

The northwest quarter of the southeast fractional quarter of section 35, containing

40 acres.

Part of the east half of the southeast quarter of section 25, containing 75 acres.

All of fractional section two, containing 74, 25 acres—all in township 4 south, range 4

All of fractional section two, containing 7s.25 acres—all in township 4 south, range 4 east.

West half of southwest fractional quarter of section 30, and the northwest fractional quarter of section 31, containing 55 acres—township three (3) south, range 5 east, knows as "E. M. Apperson's Maney Plantation," containing 1043 48-100 acres of land, more or less.

Also, certain personal property now on the said Westover Plantation, to-wit: 12 head of mules of various ages, sizes and descriptions: also, one steam engine and all the appliances and attachments thereto belonging; one gristmill, two cotton gins, one cotton press and all the appliances and all the appliances and attachments to the same belonging; all of the wagons, farming utensits, implements and tools of every kind and character used in the cultivation of the said plantations, one half of which will be delivered to the purchaser of the Maney plantation. Each of said plantations are in good state of cultivation, and have all necessary buildings. Including dwellings and storehouses.

Also, the following described tract or parcel of land, lying in the said county of Philips and State of Arkansas, and described as follows:

The northeast quarter of section sixteen, township one south, ranga four east, containing 100 acres.

Also, the following other lands, lying in the county of Lee and State of Arkansas, about twelve miles miles from the town of Marianna, to wit: The west half of the west half of section twenty seven (27), containing 160 acres; the northeast quarter of section thirty-three (33), containing 160 acres;

LEMON ELIXIR

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Into northeast quarter of section obe; fractional southeast quarter of section one; fractional east half of section twelve (1:), and the fractional southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section one.

South half of south half of section 2; West fractional half of section 12; The northeast quarter of section leven (II):

The northeast quarter of section eleven (II):
The south fractional half section II;
The west fractional half of section I3;
The northeast fractional quarter of section I4;
All of fractional section 24;
All of fractional section 25, containing 2245.91 acres, more or less.
Also, the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in the county of Crittenden and State of Arkansas, to wit:
Southwest quarter of section twenty-one (21):

Southwest quarter of section (21);
East half of southwest quarter of section twenty three (23);
West half of section six (6);
West half of section seven (7);
Northwest quarter of section sighteen (19).
Southwest fractional quarter of section nineteen (19), all in township 3, north range

oast. The said six (6) last named tracts contain-

Southwest fractional quarter of section nineteen (19), all in township 3, north range 7 east.

The said six (6) last named tracts containing 1070.77 acres.

Also, the ollowing other lands, lying in the county of Monroe, and State of Arkansse, and described as iol ows:

The outhwest quarter of section seventeen (17), containing 160 acres;

The southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 17, containing 40 acres;

The north half of the northeast quarter of section 25, 40 acres;

Containing in all 330 acres, and known as part of the "Redmond tract," all in township 2, south range I west.

Also, the following other lands, lying in the county of Arkanssas, and State of Arkanssa, and described as follows, to-wis:

The north half of the north half and the north half of the south half of section 10, township 6, south range 2 west, containing 160 acres.

Also, the following tract of land, lying in Bo ivar county, Mississippi, to-wit: It being the north half (accept twenty-two acres) assessed to Loddell, of section twenty-risk, township twenty-two, range eight, containing three bundred (300) acres, and being the north half (accept twenty-two acres) assessed to E. M. Apperson & Co., and known as the "St. John Place." Also, the following tract of land lying in the county of Panola, and State of Mississippi, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit: The north-coast quarter of section twenty-five (25), the west half of section twenty-five (25), part of the northeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), part of the northeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), part of the northeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), part of the northeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), part of the northeast quarter of section four (4), township 8, range 8, mange 6, mean, and convening about 1322 acres, for heavy with all accretion four (4), township 8, range 8; morth west containing about 1322 acres, for heavy with all accretion four for heavy of the arrange fine of the Figure 10 for the arms of the form of the form

To Contractors, 250 000 YARDS LEVEE WORK, St., from Lakeview to U. K. Landing. Good prices and crompt pay. Apply to Toof, Mc-Gowan & Oc., Memphis, Tenn., or on work to J. B. McLaWS & Oc.

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